

## Large Whig Ratification Meeting.

LOUISVILLE, June 28.  
The Whig ratification meeting held here on Saturday was the largest and most enthusiastic ever convened, exceeding the campaign of 1840. Speeches were made by Hon. Sherrod Williams, of Louisiana, and others.

During the firing of the cannon, a premature explosion took place, seriously injuring two men, and rendering the amputation of an arm each necessary.

## Conviction of Counterfeiters.

CINCINNATI, June 28.  
Lewis Slate, Sarah Slate, Miller Parker, and John Frisby, a notorious gang of counterfeiters, have been convicted by the Criminal Court of this city. One of the party, John S. Collins, turned State's evidence, but after the trial he was arrested by the U. S. Commissioner, charged with dealing in counterfeit money.

## Political Anti-Platform Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, June 28.  
A meeting was held this evening, without distinction of party, of persons dissenting from the Whig and Democratic platforms. William B. Thomas presided.

Addresses and resolutions were adopted, advocating the abolishment of delegate Conventions for the nomination of President; a direct vote by the people for President; a direct vote on all measures of national importance, after a proper discussion in Congress; and declaring that we, as a free people, shall not again fold our arms, should a third power interfere by force of arms to put down the righteous efforts of any nation to change its form of government.

Resolutions were also adopted favorable to the repeal of the fugitive slave law.

## Opposition to the Nomination.

CHARLESTON, June 25.  
Messrs. Tombs and Stephens have telegraphed to the press of Georgia that they are opposed to the nomination of Scott, and in favor of the re-assembling of the Union Convention, by whose decision they will abide. Mr. Jenkins's position is said to be the same.

## Later from California.

The Crescent City arrived at New York about 5 o'clock last evening, bringing the California mails of June 1st, \$2,000,000 gold on freight, and \$500,000 in the hands of passengers, of whom there are about four hundred. The Crescent City left Navy Bay on the evening of the 19th instant.

The intelligence from the mining regions was very satisfactory. Large specimens of ore continue to be dug up. A lump of solid gold, weighing 60 ounces, was dug out of Mr. Linoberg's lot at Sonora, in Main street, a few rods below the post office. A quartz vein of unusual richness was discovered on French Gulch, near Shasta.

Great apprehensions were felt relative to the state of feeling between the French and Americans in Sonora, much irritation having been excited against the French miners.

The Indians were still committing depredations in Los Angeles county.

A petition, signed by one hundred and forty citizens, was about to be sent to Congress, claiming for Catholic priests the right to hold church at the mission of San Gabriel. It is the intention of the Catholic bishop of California to establish a seminary for the education of priests at the mission referred to, with the design of extending missionary operations among the Indians of that region.

A band of marauders, led by a man named Spencer, were committing depredations in San Joaquin county, and a party had been sent out to capture them.

The U. S. Boundary Commissioner, Mr. Bartlett, was at San Diego, hurrying preparations for his departure to Paso del Norte, where he would await the arrival of the newly-appointed Mexican commissioner.

An affray occurred at Stockton on the 25th May between Capt. Carpin Erelaud and Oscar Livingston, from Philadelphia, in which both parties were mortally wounded by pistol shots.

A law passed by the legislature taxing the sales of merchandise at auction had created great excitement, and a meeting of the merchants of San Francisco had been called to remonstrate against its execution.

Business at San Francisco was brisk, but transactions were not large.

OREGON.—Dates from Oregon are to May 5th. Maj. J. S. Hathaway, of the U. S. Army, had broken his leg by a fall from his horse.

Rich specimens of quartz had been obtained in a ledge of rocks on the west slope of the Cascade ledge, near Willamette river. Rich mines were expected in the Cascade range.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—Dates from the Sandwich Islands are to May 5th. The Hawaiian legislature was discussing the new constitution.

The article prohibiting clergymen from holding seats in the legislature had been stricken out by both houses.

## The Result.

Who questions the result if General Pierce is elected?—Detroit Free Press.

Nobody. But we wish the Free Press and its Western readers to understand distinctly what the result will be.

Firstly, it will be the total annihilation of all hopes of harbor and river improvement for the next four years.

Secondly, the result of Mr. Pierce's election would be the continuance of the present suicidal free-trade tariff, which annually costs the farmers of this country more than \$100,000,000, and cheats mechanics, manufacturers, and laborers of every class to an almost equal extent.

Thirdly, the result of Mr. Pierce's election will be to put an immediate termination to the progress of the West to profit infinitely.

He is opposed to all systems of internal improvement, and will veto any bill granting the aid of the general government for the building of Western railroads and canals.

If the people of the West wish to be shut up for ten or a dozen years longer in their vast inland paradise, kept from even the poor market left us by the tariff of '40; if they wish to see the products they cannot sell rotting on their farms, instead of going to feed the hardy laborers who should be constructing the means by which they have to sell can reach our eastern market, let them vote for Franklin Pierce.

There are some of the results which will follow the election of the Democratic candidate.

[Buffalo Rough Note.]

Our Democratic friends are saying, just at this time, many kind things of our estimable President, and, apparently, deeply regret that they are not to have the pleasure of seeing him four years longer in the White House, at Washington.

We shall hold these things in remembrance because Mr. Fillmore is but just now in the meridian of life, and his country, hereafter recollecting his merits, may have occasion for his services, and be desirous of placing him again in the Presidential chair. There is no knowing what may happen. We hope those who think Mr. Fillmore such a good President now, may retain their favorable opinion then.—Alex. Gaz.

Col. Morgan, president of the Covington and Lexington railroad, died of cholera at Covington, Kentucky, on the 17th instant.

## LIFE AND SERVICES OF GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT.

BY A SOUTHERN WHIG.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Winfield Scott was born near Petersburg, Virginia, on the 13th of June, in the year 1786. He finished his studies at the College of William and Mary, and was admitted to the bar in 1806. After practicing law in Virginia about a year, he emigrated to South Carolina.

Our difficulties with England caused Congress to pass an act in April, 1808, to increase the army. Scott applied immediately for a commission in one of the regiments about to be raised, and in May, 1808, was appointed a captain of light artillery.

War was not actually declared until June, 1812. The interval between 1808 and the declaration of war was one of great political excitement. Scott sided with the Democratic party, supported the election of President Madison, and, approved, advocated, and wrote in favor of war measures.

In July, 1812, Scott was commissioned lieutenant-colonel in the 2d artillery, and proceeded to the Niagara frontier. In October of that year Lieutenant Elliott applied to Scott for assistance in men to capture the Adams and Caledonia, two British vessels of war then lying under the protection of the guns of Fort Erie. The vessels were both captured; but Elliott was compelled to abandon the Adams. She got aground, and the British attempted to retake her, but were repulsed by the gallantry of Colonel Winfield Scott. This was the first time he had met the enemy, and here, as every subsequent engagement where he was first in command, he was victorious.

A few days after was fought the memorable battle of Queenstown Heights. Scott was the hero of the day, and covered himself with glory. The battle lasted for many hours, and was fought on the part of the Americans with most fearful odds against them. The British army, having been reinforced, numbered not less than thirteen hundred men, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Finding that the militia on the opposite shore refused, or was unable to cross to their aid, and that success was hopeless, Scott's heroic band were at length compelled to surrender. But their gallant deeds upon that day carried inspiration to every American heart. The disgrace of Hull's surrender was wiped off—the taunts of the enemy checked—the character of the American army redeemed.

Scott was carried a prisoner to Quebec. While he was there, an incident occurred which had a most important bearing upon the future conduct of the war, and is deserving of particular mention. At the time Great Britain denied the right of extradition; in other words, she denied the right of any of her subjects to become citizens of another country, contending that they owed to her perpetual allegiance. According to this doctrine, a native of Ireland, Scotland, or England, who had emigrated to the United States, and become a naturalized American citizen, remained still a subject of the British government, and forfeited his life for treason if found in arms against her. The United States denied this doctrine—her naturalization laws being founded upon the opposite theory.

While Scott was a prisoner at Quebec, the British attempted to enforce their doctrine of perpetual allegiance in regard to certain Irish prisoners found in the ranks of the American army at Queenstown. The following is a description of the scene: "Scott, being in the cabin of the transport, heard a bustle upon deck and hastened up. There he found a party of British officers in the act of mustering the prisoners, and separating from the rest such as by confession, or the accents of the voice, were judged to be Irishmen. The objects were to send them in a frigate, then alongside, to England, to be tried and executed for the crime of high treason, they being taken in arms against their native allegiance. Twenty-three had been thus sent apart when Scott reached the deck. The moment Scott ascertained the object of the British officers, he commanded his men to answer no more questions, in order that no other selections should be made by the test of speech. He commanded them to remain silent, and they strictly obeyed. This was done in spite of the threats of the British officers, and not another man was separated from his companions. Scott was related to the Secretary of War by a written communication. This report was transmitted to Congress, and Scott, in personal interviews, pressed the subject upon the attention of members. An act was accordingly passed on the 3d of March, 1813, vesting the President with the power of retaliation. In an engagement soon after Scott captured a number of prisoners. True to his pledge given at Quebec, he immediately selected twenty-three of the number to be confined in the interior of the country, there to abide the fate of the twenty-three Irishmen taken at Queenstown and sent to England for trial.

The result of this firm resolution on the part of Scott, and of the legislation consequent upon it, was that the great majority of the Irish prisoners, but to compel England, throughout the remainder of the war, to respect the rights of our naturalized citizens, by virtually abandoning her claim to perpetual allegiance.

Just after the close of the war, as Gen. Scott was walking along one of the wharves of New York, he was hailed by his old Irish friends for whom he had interfered at Quebec. They had just been released from the English prisons, and now rushed to embrace him as their deliverer.

At the capture of Fort George, on the 27th of May, 1813, Scott led the advanced guard. He landed on the Canada shore of Lake Ontario, formed his command on the beach, and scaled the banks behind which the British forces were drawn up, fifteen hundred strong. The action was short and desperate, but ended in the total rout of the enemy. Scott was the first to enter the fort, and hauled down the British flag with his own hands.

On the 10th and 11th of November, 1813, Scott defeated the enemy in two actions—one at Fort Matilda, the other at Hooploose Creek.

On the 9th of March, 1814, when only twenty-seven years of age, Scott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general.

A few days after this promotion, General Brown, then chief in command on the Niagara frontier, left Scott at Buffalo to instruct and drill the army which was then concentrating at that point.

Scott had entire charge of this camp of instruction for about three months. The results of the discipline and spirit which his teachings were infused into the Northern army were soon to be developed on the fields of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane.

The battle of Chippewa was fought on the 5th of July, 1814. Scott, with 1,900 Americans, met on an open plain and routed with the bayonet 2,200 of the veteran troops of England—the very flower of the army. As the two armies approached to close quarters, Scott called aloud to McNeill's battalion, "the enemy say we are good at long shot, but cannot stand the cold iron! I call upon the eleven instantly to give the lie to that slander! Charge!" They did charge. Before Gen. Brown could come up with the rear division of the American army, Scott had already won the day, and was in hot pursuit of the flying

enemy. The British had been beaten with their own boasted weapon—the bayonet. The valor and skill of the *Boy-General* of twenty-eight had vanquished all the boasted prowess of her world-renowned veterans.

General Brown, in his official report of this battle, says: "Brigadier-General Scott is entitled to the highest praise our country can bestow. His brigade covered the route of the British as it frequently called) was fought on the 26th of July, 1814, just three weeks after that of Chippewa. The battle commenced about forty minutes before sunset, and continued until midnight. Here again Scott was the master-spirit of the fight. American valor again triumphed over veteran regiments of Britain. Scott had two horses killed under him, was wounded in the side, but still fought on until the close of the battle, when he was prostrated by a wound in the shoulder. This was the hardest-fought battle of the war. Our limited space will not allow a more extended notice of its details, and, indeed, it would be superfluous to do so, and the events of that day, familiar as they are to every American school-boy. Where so many have gathered imperishable laurels, it was truly a proud honor for the youthful Scott to be hailed by universal consent, 'the hero of Lundy's Lane.'"

For his gallantry in these actions, Scott was soon after promoted to the rank of major-general. On November 3d, 1814, Congress passed a resolution awarding a gold medal to Major General Scott, "in testimony of the high sense entertained by Congress of his distinguished services in the successive conflicts of Chippewa and Niagara, and of his uniform gallantry and good conduct in sustaining the high reputation of the arms of the United States."

Soon after the treaty of peace, President Madison tendered to General Scott a place in his Cabinet—that of the Secretary of War. This complimentary office was declined from motives highly creditable to General Scott.

Being still feeble from his wounds, he soon after went to Europe for the restoration of his health and for professional improvement. He was also entrusted by the government with important diplomatic functions. He executed his instructions in so satisfactory a manner that President Madison caused to be written to him by the Secretary of State a special letter of thanks.

In 1832 Scott was ordered to take command in the Black Hawk war. He sailed from Buffalo for Chicago with nearly one thousand troops in four companies.

On the 8th of July, while on the voyage, the cholera broke out among the troops with fearful violence. On the boat in which General Scott sailed with two hundred and twenty troops, there occurred in six days one hundred and thirty cases of cholera, and fifty-one deaths. After General Scott had proceeded from Chicago to the Mississippi river, the pestilence again broke out among his troops. During the prevalence of this terrible scourge, his devoted attention upon his suffering soldiers excited the admiration of all who were present. In the language of a letter written at the time by an officer of the army—

"The General's course of conduct on that occasion should establish for him a reputation not inferior to that which he has earned on the battle-field; and should exhibit him not only as a warrior, but as a man—not only as the hero of battles, but as the hero of humanity."

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds were appointed by the United States government commissioners to treat with the Northwestern Indians in reference to all pending difficulties. In the various conferences held with the deputations from the various tribes, it became the duty of Gen. Scott to conduct the discussions. This he did with great ability and ingenuity, and the result of the mission was to procure a treaty just to the Indians and highly advantageous to the United States. The Indians ceding the title to more than ten millions of acres, being a great portion of the State of Iowa and Michigan.

After the termination of the Black Hawk war, and of the treaty with the Indians, Gen. Cass, then Secretary of War, wrote, in reply to Scott's official report, as follows:—

"Allow me to congratulate you upon this fortunate consummation of your arduous duties, and to express my entire approbation of the whole course of your proceedings, during a series of difficulties requiring higher moral courage than the operations of an active campaign under ordinary circumstances."

Directly after his return from the Black Hawk war, Gen. Scott was sent by President Jackson on a confidential mission of great responsibility to South Carolina, then threatened by the secession of the nation in civil war. There was imminent danger that the strife would at once begin between the citizens of Charleston and the United States troops stationed there. The object of the President in sending Scott to South Carolina at this time was to prevent, if possible, any direct act of collision, and at the same time enforce the laws of the federal government. Scott's moderation and discretion while at Charleston saved the country from the horrors of civil war.

The full history of his valuable services, on that occasion, cannot now be written, as much of it still remains under the seal of secrecy.

On the 20th of January, 1838, Gen. Scott was ordered to take command in the Florida war. There he did all that the great military talent could accomplish. But the malice or envy of a brother officer, by misrepresentations made to the President, procured his recall, for the purpose of having his official conduct subjected to the opinion of a court of inquiry. That court, after full investigation, pronounced the charges against Gen. Scott unfounded; and, further, that "he had been zealous and indefatigable in the discharge of his duties, and that his plan of campaign was all devised and prosecuted with energy, steadiness, and ability."

In 1838 Gen. Scott was sent by the President to the Canada frontier, then in a state of fearful excitement on account of the burning of the Caroline, a vessel of the American territory. The whole population of the American territory seemed about to march into Canada to avenge the wrong which had been done to the national flag.

The object of the administration was to preserve the peace between the two nations until pending difficulties could be settled by negotiation. For this purpose Scott was sent to the frontier. There he labored night and day, passing rapidly from point to point, superintending and directing the actions both of the military and the civil authorities; and, frequently, along a line of eight hundred miles, addressing immense gatherings of the excited citizens. He succeeded in his mission beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The peace of the country was preserved.

During the same year he was ordered to the delicate service of removing the Cherokee nation beyond the Mississippi. Here he displayed at once the highest degree of energy, sagacity, and humanity.

The leading journals of the day were filled with encomiums upon the conduct of Scott in these services. The National Intelligencer of September 27th, 1838, says: "The manner in which this gallant officer has acquitted himself within the last year upon our Canada frontier, and lately among the Cherokees, has excited the universal admiration and gratitude of the whole nation."

In 1839 arose the Northeastern Boundary difficulty. The disputed territory was about to become the battle-ground between the troops of Maine and New Brunswick. War was considered inevitable. In this crisis General Scott was rising storm. His able services on the Canadian frontier, and his successful removal of the Cherokee nation, had placed him in the highest estimation of the country.

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On the 10th of March, 1847, Gen. Scott arrived before Vera Cruz. On the 14th of September, 1847, he planted the stars and stripes over the national palace in the city of Mexico. Within these six months San Juan d'Ulloa—the American Gibraltar—was stormed, and the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras, San Antonio, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, and Chapultepec were fought and won. With less than ten thousand fighting men he attacked and routed again and again thirty thousand of the best troops of Mexico posted behind the strongest fortifications, and fighting with the courage of desperation. Nothing of military achievement recorded in ancient or modern history can excel the glory of that march from Vera Cruz to the city of Mexico.

Such is a brief sketch of one whose life has been devoted to the service and glory of his country, and whose patriotism is enlarged enough to extend to the whole country. Born a Southern man, reared and educated among Southerners, he has fought and bled alike for the North and South, and to suppose that he could be willing to do injustice to either, would be to declare the last forty years of his life but a lie.

Much abuse has recently been heaped upon this gallant patriot because he declines giving written pledges upon the various questions which may be involved in the approaching Presidential election. We doubt not that several of the gentlemen now prominent before the Democratic party would cheerfully give pledges of any kind whatever, provided they could thereby secure a nomination. It is not difficult to make promises, and it is a very easy thing to break them. We could point to an illustrious example in the history of the Democratic party which occurred but a very few years since. A certain Presidential candidate gave a written pledge that he was in favor of the protective system, and got tariff votes thereby; but as soon as elected, he became a sudden convert to the doctrine of free trade.

When a citizen has been for nearly half a century in the service of his country, his past history is the best guaranty for his future conduct.

## R. R. R. No. 1, &amp; R. R. R. No. 2.

THE NEW REMEDY—LATELY DISCOVERED BY RADWAY & CO. R. R. No. 1. RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, FOR THE QUICK CURE OF ALL CHRONIC AND SCROFULOUS DISEASES.

IT IS POWERFUL, SEARCHING, AND PLEASANT: IT CLEANSES AND PURIFIES THE BLOOD FROM ALL DISKASED DEPOSITS: IT RESOLVES AWAY FROM THE BONES AND MUSCLES.

ALL DISKASED DEPOSITS: IT ELECTRIFIES THE SOLIDS WITH HEALTH AND STRENGTH. IT IS WARRANTED TO CURE—

Scrofula, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Cancer, Epilepsy, Jaundice, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Hacking Dry Cough, In either of the above-named diseases, but the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, beneficial effects.

## IN A FEW HOURS

CONSUMPTIVE PATIENTS WILL EXPERIENCE IMMEDIATE RELIEF AFTER TAKING THREE DOSES. IT IS DAILY PERFORMING MIRACLES. In ten minutes after taking a dose of this pleasant remedy, the weak and sickly invalid feels electrical energy thrilling through each nerve, and the system regaining health and strength to every organ, nerve, and secretory vessel in the body.

SCROFULOUS DISEASES. This Remedy is warranted to cure Scrofula in its worst form. It acts upon the solids as well as the fluids, removing from the bones, joints, muscles, and nerves, all diseased deposits.

ALL FOUL HUMORS AND UNHEALTHY VIRUS, HANDSOME, ULCERS IN THE THROAT, TUMORS, CANCERS, WHITE SWELLINGS, FEVER SORES, Hacking Dry Cough, In either of the above-named diseases, but the patient will experience its powerful, soothing, beneficial effects.

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## Protection from Lightning.

THE undersigned, being the duly appointed Agent of SPRATT'S ELECTRIC AND ELECTRO-METALLURGICAL LABORATORY, CINCINNATI, Ohio, begs to offer these superior Rods of Special Metal, Galvanized Iron, with Zinc Protectors, and Electro-plated elements combined in their manufacture; thus rendering them equal to resist as conductors. They are in tested lengths, with accurately-fitted brasses, connecting joints, and other accessories, and are mounted on a solid base, and are mounted with a solid platinum silver point, (patented), twelve inches long, surrounded at the base with three angles of sheet metal, to the present time, the whole constituting the most magnificent and perfect lightning conductor ever presented to the public.

Safety has not been compromised by affixing these excellent rods at such low rates; the greatest attention has been given to their construction, so as to be readily attached. The astonishing power of the negative magnet, in discharging the electricity from the atmosphere when you would scarcely suspect any being present.

These improvements being secured by double letters patent, you are substituting inferior imitations. All agents duly appointed can show their certificates, and the quality of the rods.

CHARLES W. HEYDON, Washington City.

I do hereby certify that I have applied various powerful chemical reagents to Spratt's Patent Points for Lightning Rods, and that the results of these